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Pedagogy and Director of Practice in the State Normal School at Mankato, Minnesota. New York, The Macmillan Co.; London, Macmillan & Co., Ltd. 1899. Price, \$1.00.

The strictly scientific contribution of this book is rather small, but its practical value is likely to prove very great. It is a *résumé* of many of the important results of recent studies in child psychology and school hygiene, based largely upon such authorities as the *American Journal of Psychology*, the *Pedagogical Seminary*, the *Child Study Monthly*, the *Educational Review*, and the standard books and papers on child study and school hygiene. From a scientific point of view the special contribution of the book consists in the fact that it gives the reaction of a practical teacher to the more theoretical conclusions of psychologists and students of hygiene.

Among the topics considered are the senses, motor ability, nervousness, fatigue, habits of posture, habits of movement, growth and adolescence, and school and home conditions. The more common and simple tests of the senses, of motor ability, nervousness and fatigue are given; and the commonplace teachings in regard to education and health that result from psychological study are presented in a way that is likely to appeal to teachers. The keynote of the book is stated by the author as implied in two fundamental principles of education: "One of these is that action is the first law of growth; the other, that individuals vary enormously in their capabilities for different kinds of mental and physical action."

Very few direct references to literature are made in the body of the book, and the query naturally arises whether in a work so largely based on recent studies in psychology and hygiene even the popular demand for a clean page justifies the omission of explicit reference to authorities. To the scientific student, such a lack is often exasperating, and in this case only partially atoned for by the blanket acknowledgment in the selected bibliography at the end; and some ambitious teachers may wish to know, for example, who besides the author have used the tests for hearing mentioned in chapter 3; upon the results of whose investigations of fatigue are based the suggestions (pages 80-81)

'which we may accept as practically proved'; how the author knows (p. 130) that children grow more rapidly in summer than in winter; and where Eulenberg's table of scoliosis among school children (given on p. 154) can be found. The need of such references to authority is emphasized, for example, by recent investigations upon fatigue which cast discredit upon Griesbach's method, and in many places throughout the book the weight of the author's statements would be increased by direct citation of authority.

WM. H. BURNHAM.

SOUTH AMERICAN LANGUAGES.

Der Sprachstoff der brasilianischen Grammatik des Luis Figueira nach der Ausgabe von 1687.

Von JULIUS PLATZMANN. Leipzig, B. G. Teubner. 1899. Octavo. LIV., 247.

Der Sprachstoff der Guaranischen Grammatik des Antonio Ruiz übersetzt und hier und da erläutert von JULIUS PLATZMANN. Leipzig, B. G. Teubner. 1898. XX., 261. Octavo.

Chilidúgu. Lachrymæ salutares opera Bernardi Havestadt. Editionem novam immutatam curavit DR. JULIUS PLATZMANN. Lipsiae, Teubner. 1898. Pp. 78. .

Los Indios Matacos y su lengua por Juan Pelleschi, con introducción por S. S. LAFONE QUEVEDO.

Dos mapas. Buenos Aires. 1897. Pp. 246.

The above mentioned publications are not facsimilarian editions of authors such as Dr. Platzmann is in the habit of issuing, but explanations in the form of translations and commentaries of vocables and grammatic forms recorded in books now difficult to obtain. Guarani and Tupi are dialects of the same family very closely related, and at the time these missionaries were composing their works Guarani was heard not only along the eastern border of Peru, but also along the La Plata, in Paraguay and on the coast of Brazil.

According to the most reliable sources Luis Figueira was born in the Portuguese province of Alemtejo in 1575, entered the seminary of Evora in 1592 and went over to Brazil in 1602. He settled in Maranhão in 1607 to found missions for the conversion of the natives, and by the year 1615 the knowledge he had acquired of Guarani enabled him to compose his 'Arte

de Grammatica' of the 'Brazilian' or Guarani language. He was on the return trip to the mother country, Portugal, when he became shipwrecked at the mouth of the Amazonas, at Marajó Island, attacked by the Aroan savages and put to death on July 6, 1638.

The main part of Platzmann's volume is followed by a series of 1991 Guarani terms of Figueira translated and commented upon in German. In reading this list we often wish to have the original of the *Arte* in hand for reference.

In the preface Platzmann discusses the phonetics of that language and the characters used by the *Padre* to express certain sounds. There are also literary sketches on previous and recent Portuguese authors on Brazil, its Indians and their languages, and on the area in which Tupi is spoken at present.

Another apostle of the Roman Catholic faith among the Brazilian tribes was Antonio Ruiz de Montoya. He was born in Lima, 1583, and died there in 1652; therefore he can be considered as an American-born missionary. His earliest work appears to have been the *Tesoro*, a Guarani-Spanish dictionary of 814 pages, which saw the light in Madrid, 1639. This was followed next year by the *Arte* or grammar of Guarani, the *Vocabulario* and the *Catecismo*; this last was reprinted by Platzmann in 1876. The words of the language are presented, analyzed and translated in 2236 items. This part of the volume is instructive, but the part of Platzmann's preface in which he compares Guarani radicals with those of European languages contains too many fanciful ideas to meet general approval.

Having previously republished Bernard Havestadt's 'Tractatus de lingua Chilensi,' in two volumes, Dr. Platzmann was informed that his publications of Havestadt's 'Opera' were not complete without his 'Lachrymæ salutares.' So he set himself to commit this Latin religious poem, although it has nothing to do with Indian philology, to press. It is written in fine trochaic verses, which were in vogue in his time for church poetry.

Juan Pelleschi is a civil engineer, who wrote his book in Italian and had it translated in Spanish. He treats of the customs and man-

ners of the Matacos or Mataguayos, a roving people inhabiting the Gran Chaco, not in a strictly scientific manner, but in a colloquial way. This may be said also of his treatment of the Mataco language, which is identified with the Tonocoté. We find no paradigms of nouns or verbs, no rules, exercises, etc., but the character of this tongue is developed at length and in a general way without any strict plan or method. Of the two maps the first is a reproduction of an ancient map and exhibits in an excellent manner the early distribution of tribes on the Gran Chaco. A Spanish-Mataco and a Mataco-Spanish vocabulary concludes the publication.

ALBERT S. GATSCHE.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON.

AT the 508th meeting of the Society, held on December 9th, at the Cosmos Club, biographical sketches of Mr. Edward Goodfellow and of George Brown Goode, were read; the former by Mr. H. G. Oggden, and the latter by Mr. Cyrus Allen. The regular papers of the evening were by Mr. E. D. Preston on the 'Language of Hawaii,' by Mr. F. H. Bigelow on 'Results of Recent Exploration of the Upper Atmosphere,' and by Mr. G. W. Littlehales on 'Possible Methods of Measuring the Resultant of the Centrifugal and Gravitational Forces on the Ocean.' The first paper dealt with the Polynesian languages in general and the Hawaiian in particular, from the standpoint of comparative philology. Similar constructions were followed out in the Oceanic and Indo-European tongues, and points of contact were noted between modern Hawaiian, on the one hand, and French, German, Spanish, Italian and English, on the other. In the last paper the author, after recounting the trials that were made by Mascart, nearly twenty years ago, to determine the variation of the force of gravity from place to place by means of a siphon barometer whose short arm was closed and contained a certain quantity of gas, referred to the experiments that have lately been made by Mohn of Christiania, according to a method that was reported to the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, in 1890, by